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1 July 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director of Central Intelligence

THROUGH: Deputy Director of Central Intelligence

FROM: [REDACTED]
Director, Intelligence Community Staff

SUBJECT: SSCI Hearing on International Illicit Drug Trafficking:
Suggested Talking Points on Intelligence Community Activities

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1. Attached are suggested talking points for your presentation before the SSCI.

2. The 1985 Intelligence Capabilities Study, published 20 October 1981, identified international narcotics and finances as one of the major issues facing the Intelligence Community for the rest of the decade. Over the past year and a half, measurable progress has been made toward more effective inter-agency coordination and support for US diplomatic and law enforcement efforts directed at international illicit drug trafficking. Some of the significant factors contributing to this progress include:

- o More precise guidelines have been issued to US missions abroad; a closer cooperation among Country Team elements focused on the narcotics problem; and, as a result, improved mission reporting.
- o Clearer operational direction to the Drug Enforcement Administration's mission as a result of cross-rotational assignments with the FBI.
- o Greater tactical coordination on operational matters among various elements of the Intelligence Community; more effective liaison relations between DEA, FBI, the Clandestine Services, Customs, and NSA.

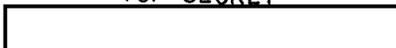
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- o Direct impetus to the foreign narcotics collection effort as a result of the establishment of the White House Task Force on South Florida; increased DoD assistance for interdiction efforts as a result of new Posse Comitatus legislation.

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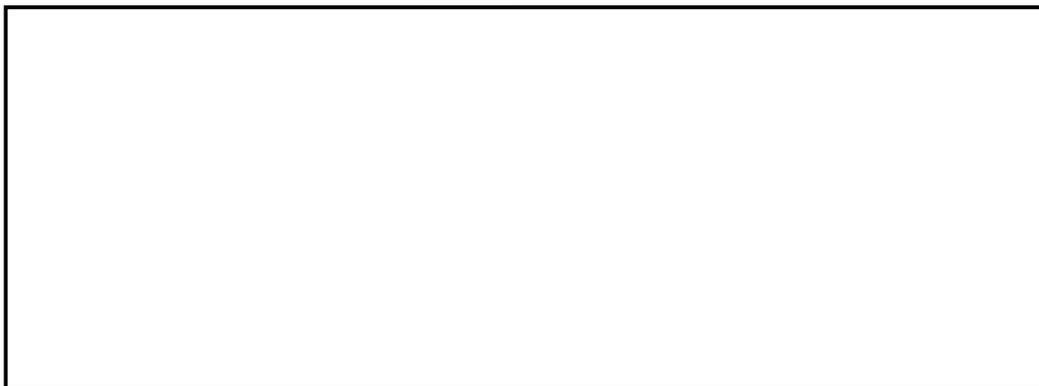


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3. The Intelligence Capabilities Study concluded that the Community's capability to develop intelligence against narcotics trafficking has been limited by the breadth and complexity of the subject and by the fact that narcotics has not been considered a high-priority target of intelligence interest in the past. The priority of narcotics targets did begin to rise a few years ago, and was increased again recently. 

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4. The study presented some programmed improvements, and some additive improvements for the 1985-1990 time frame--requiring major investment--which would enhance the Intelligence Community's capability to respond to the challenge. These include under programmed improvements:

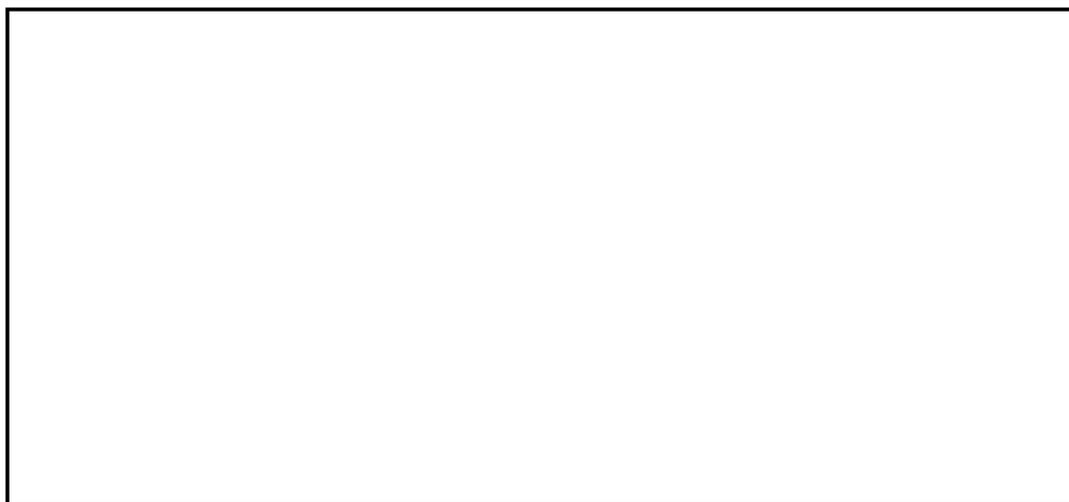


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Even with these improvements, however, the Community's capability to respond to the issue will be less than adequate. 

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5. During the 1985-1990 time frame, the Intelligence Community could enhance its capability to respond to challenges of international narcotics by major investments in both collection systems and in its analytical force. Such additive improvements include:



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With the additive improvements, the Intelligence Community's capability to respond to the need to provide intelligence support to counter international narcotics may become adequate. [REDACTED]

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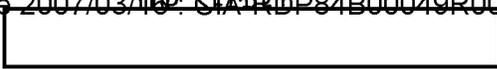
6. It should be noted here that on 28 May 1982 at cabinet-level direction and under the chairmanship of Associate Attorney General Rudolph W. Giuliani, a Working Group on Drug Supply Reduction was established. Various elements of the Intelligence Community are represented on the several task forces under the Working Group. The programmed and additive improvements called for in the Intelligence Capabilities Study have been reinforced by a recommendation to the Task Force on International Initiatives concerning Intelligence and Research. In addition to calling for an upgrading in the priorities for intelligence collection on international narcotics activity, more accurate estimative analysis of crop growth, and a greater commitment of manpower and resources, the recommendation calls for a better utilization of all narcotics-related information collected by all USG agencies. (S)

[REDACTED]

8. Historically, interagency narcotics intelligence coordination mechanisms have involved a variety of autonomous committees, subcommittees, working groups and ad hoc task forces. But the unspecified authority and ill-defined responsibilities of these coordinating groups have proven to be recurring problems for effective and timely narcotics collection coordination. This pattern is hardly surprising considering that the Intelligence Community has had to develop its priorities on the international narcotics target against a broad background of evolving and shifting policy directives, legal and administrative constraints, and conflicting demands on human resources and technical assets. (S)

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efforts." If the answer to the question whether there should be such an effort is positive, one possible approach would be the appointment of a National Intelligence Officer for International Narcotics. This officer would work closely with the White House and its respective officers and the Intelligence Community to ensure that all intelligence collection and production resources of NFIP and non-NFIP agencies are brought to bear on the production of foreign narcotics intelligence. He would represent the central point of reference for coordinating assessments within the Intelligence Community of policy-related narcotics developments. You may want to ask the Special Assistant for Narcotics , to work with the IC Staff to develop the details of such a proposal. (S)

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Attachments:
as stated



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